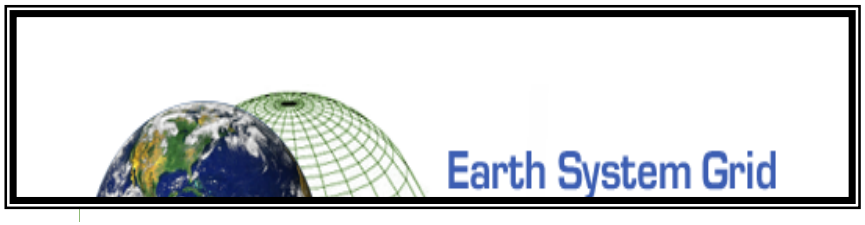
UCRL-PRES-226277

Earth System Grid: Model Data Distribution & Server-Side Analysis to Enable Intercomparison Projects



PCMDI Software Team

PCMDI

Challenges facing ESG-CET

- Building on the very successful CMIP3 IPCC AR4 ESG data portal.
- How best to collect and distribute data on a much larger scale?
  - At each stage tools could be developed to improve efficiency
  - Substantially more ambitious community modeling projects (>~300 TBs) will require a distributed database
- Metadata describing extended modeling simulations (e.g., atmospheric aerosols and chemistry, carbon cycle, dynamic vegetation, etc.)
- How to make information understandable to end-users so that they can interpret the data correctly
- More users from WGI. (Possibly WGII and WGIII?)
- Client and Server-side analysis and visualization tools in a distributed environment (i.e., subsetting, concatenating, regridding, filtering, …)
- Testbed needed by late 2008 – early 2009

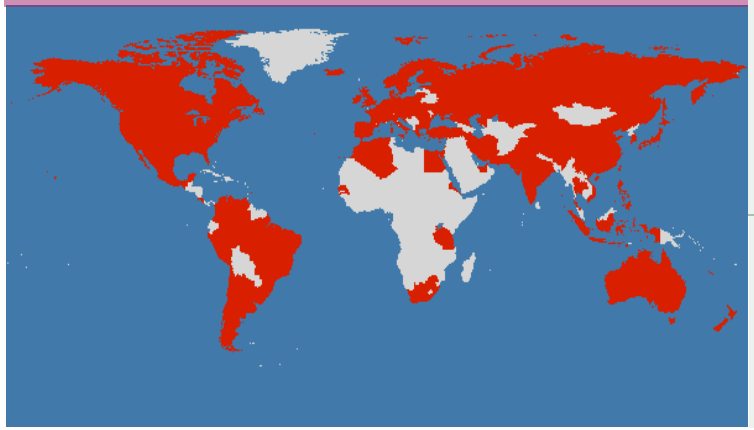
ESG facts and figures

Earth System Grid

ESG Objective

To support the infrastructural needs of the national and international climate community, ESG is providing crucial technology to securely access, monitor, catalog, transport, and distribute data in today's Grid computing environment.

Worldwide ESG user base



CMIP3 IPCC AR4 ESG Portal

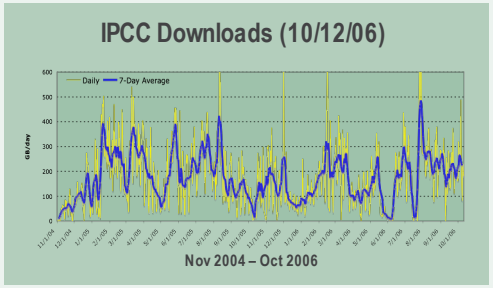
28 TB of data at the PCMDI site location

- 68,400 files
- Generated by a modeling campaign coordinated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Model data from 11 countries

818 registered users

Downloads to date

- 123 TB
- 543,500 files
- 300 GB/day (average)



200 scientific papers published to date based on analysis of CMIP3 IPCC AR4 data

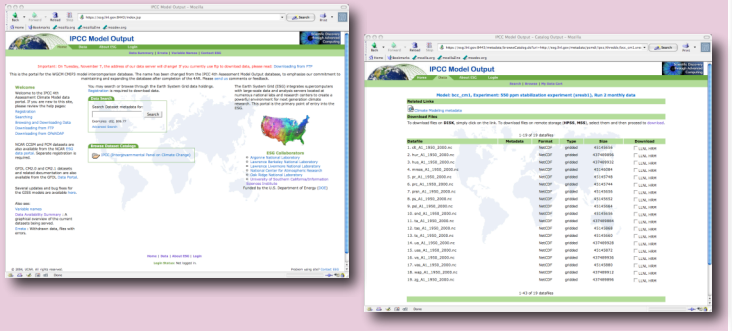
Providing climate scientists with virtual proximity to large simulation results needed for their research

Earth System Grid

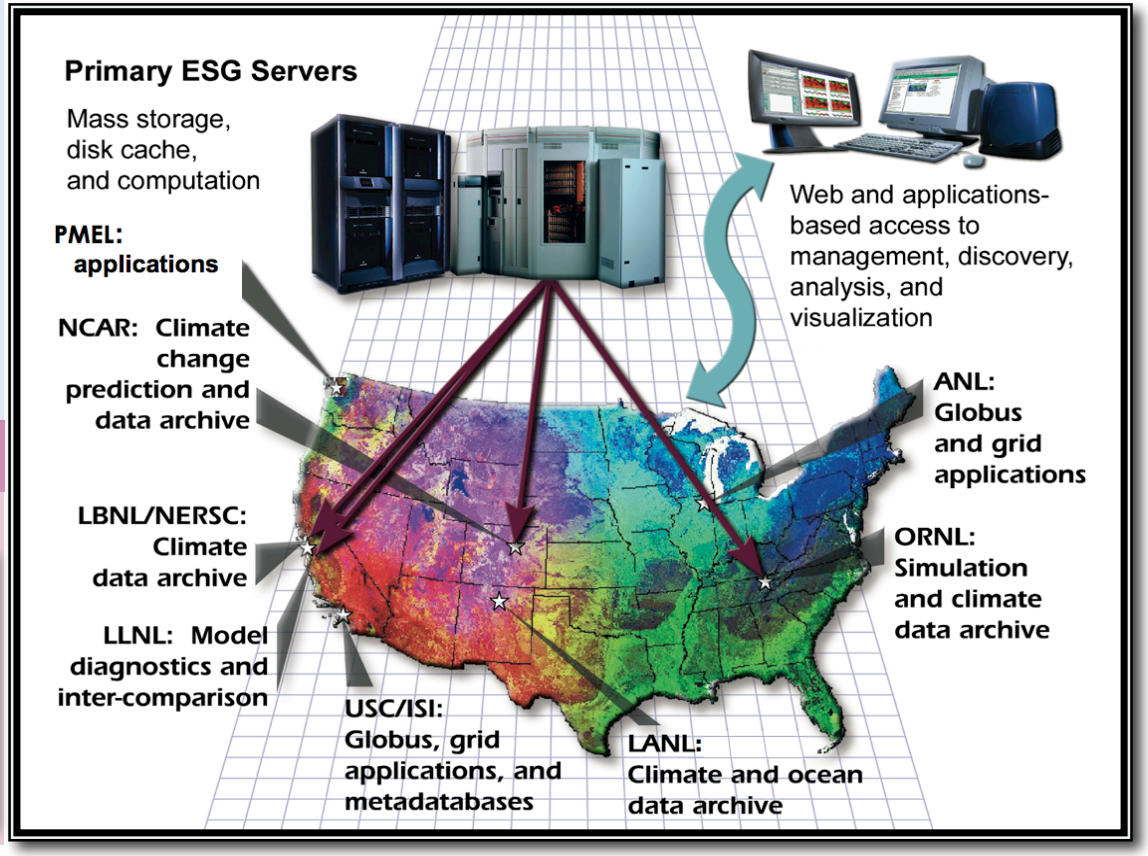
ESG Goal

- Very large distributed data archives
  - ➢Easy federation of sites
  - ➢Across the US and around the world
- "Virtual Datasets" created through subsetting and aggregation
- Metadata-based search and discovery
- Web-based and analysis tool access
- Increased flexibility and robustness
- Server-side analysis

http://www-pcmdi.llnl.gov



Current ESG Sites



Evolving ESG for the future

ESG Data System Evolution

2006

Central database

- Centralized curated data archive
- Time aggregation
- Distribution by file transport
- No ESG responsibility for analysis
- Shopping-cart-oriented web portal
- ESG connection to desktop analysis tools (i.e., CDAT and CDAT-LAS)

Early 2009

Testbed data sharing

- Federated metadata
- Federated portals
- Unified user interface
- Quick look server-side analysis with CDAT
- Location independence
- Distributed aggregation
- Manual data sharing
- Manual publishing

2011

Full data sharing (add to testbed…)

- Synchronized federation
  - ➢metadata, data
- Full suite of server-side analysis with CDAT
- Model/observation integration
- ESG embedded into desktop productivity tools with CDAT
- GIS integration
- Model intercomparison metrics
- User support, life cycle maintenance

CCSM AR4

ESG Data Archive

CCSM, AR5, satellite, In situ biogeochemistry, ecosystems

Terabytes

Petabytes

The growing importance of climate simulation data standards

- Global Organization for Earth System Science Portal (GO-ESSP)
  - International collaboration to develop new generation of software infrastructure
  - Access to observed and simulated data from climate and weather communities
  - Working closely together using agreed upon standards
  - Last Annual meeting held at PCMDI
- NetCDF Climate and Forecast (CF) Metadata Convention standards
  - Specify syntax and vocabulary for climate and forecast metadata
  - Promotes the processing and sharing of data
  - The use of CF was essential for the success of the IPCC data dissemination

Supporting CF and CMOR

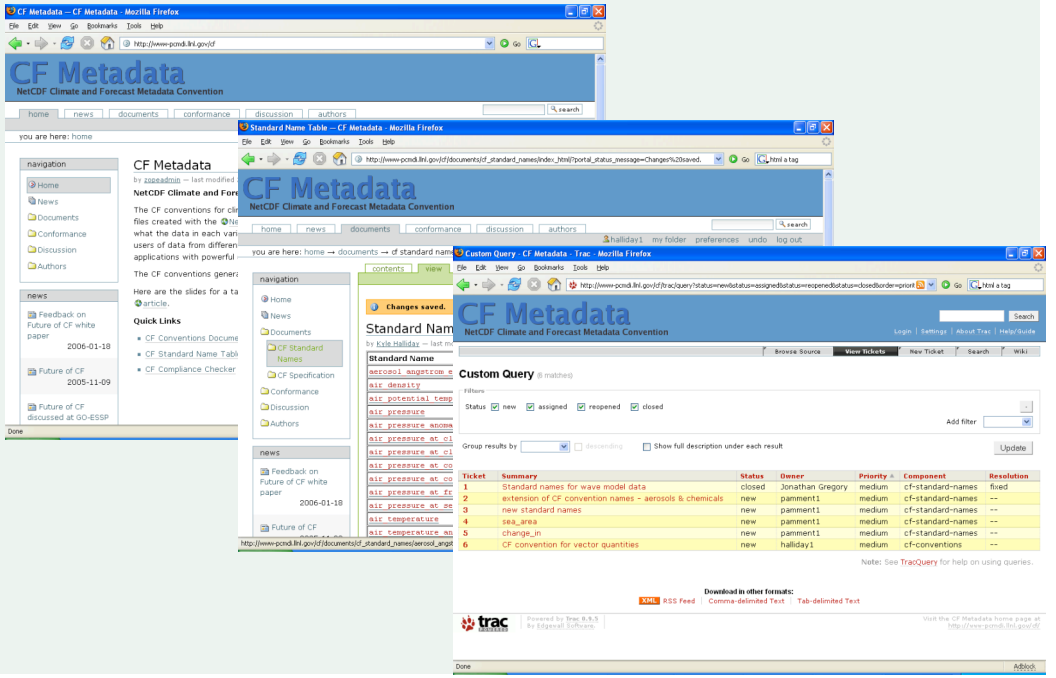
Future issues for CF

- Develop further fundamental tools (such as Climate Model Output Rewriter - CMOR)
- Develop staggered and unstructured grids
- Deliver netCDF data into Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- Upgrade to netCDF-4
- Include in situ observations

CF/CMOR Development

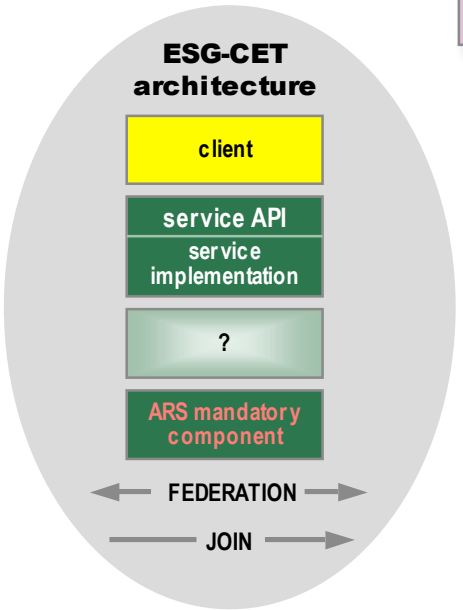
- New CF website developed by PCMDI
- repository
  - News
  - Documents
    - ✓CF Conventions
    - ✓CF Standard Name table
- Conformance
  - Requirements & Recommendations
  - CF Compliance Checker
- Mailing List
  - Archives

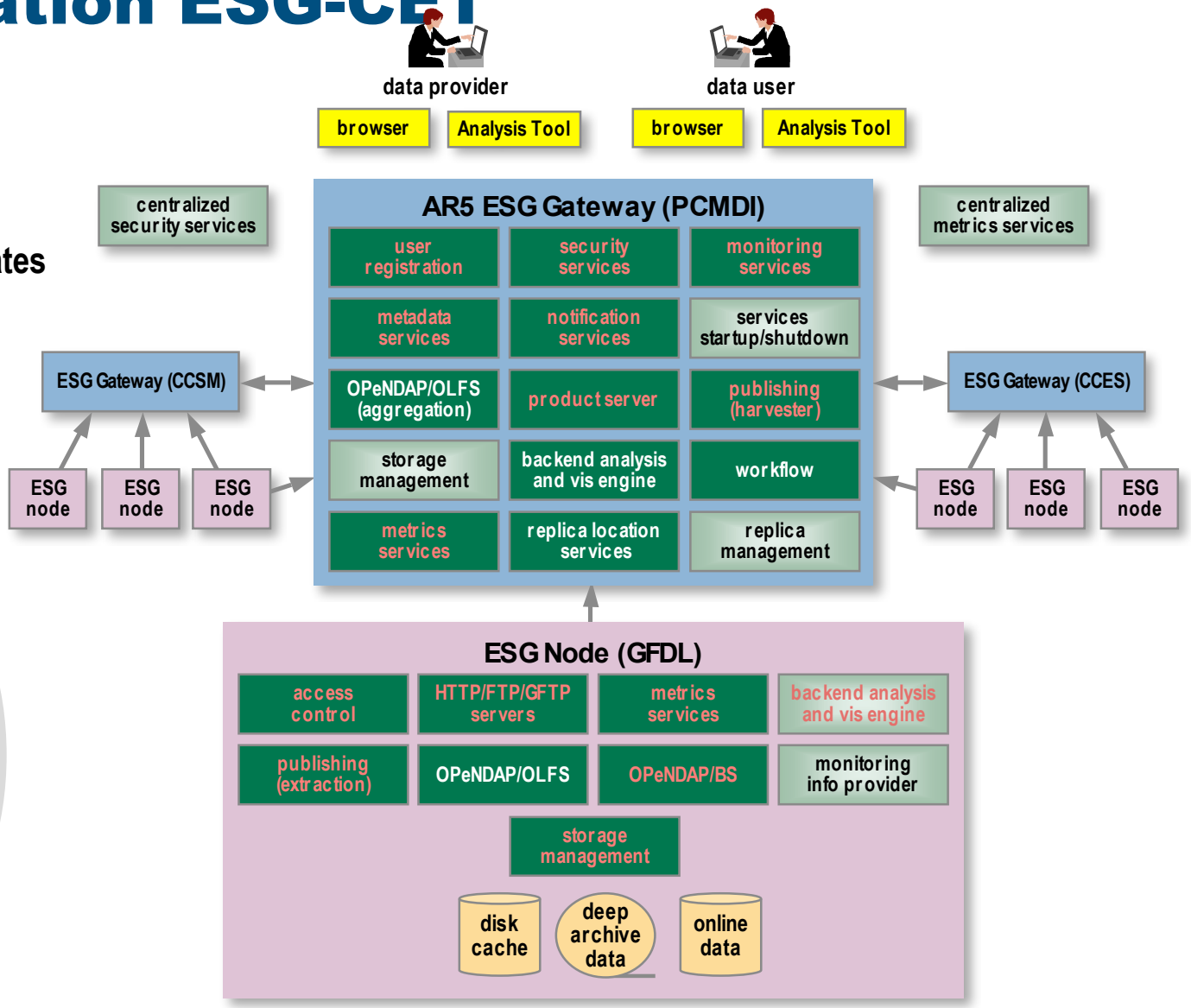
New CF website



Architecture of the next-generation ESG-CET

- Huge data archives
- Broader geographical distribution of archives
  - across the United States
  - around the world
- Easy federation of sites
- Increased flexibility and robustness





UCRL-PRES-226277

Climate Data Analysis Tools: Software for Distributed Model Diagnosis & Intercomparison Research

PCMDI Software Team

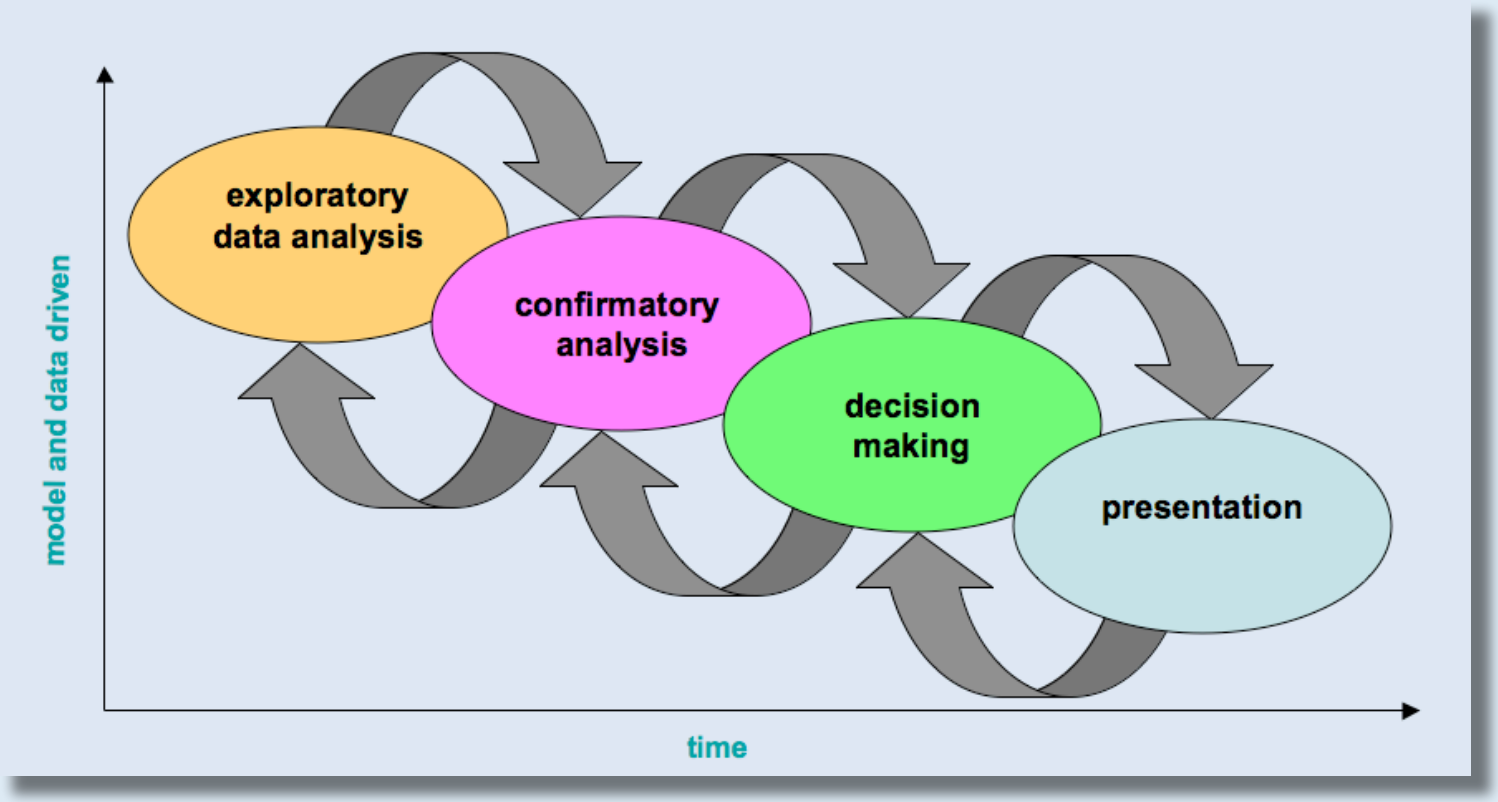
Challenges facing CDAT

- Integrating CDAT into a distributed environment
- Providing climate diagnostics
- Delivering climate component software to the community
- Working with other forms of climate Metadata describing extended modeling simulations (e.g., atmospheric aerosols and chemistry, carbon cycle, dynamic vegetation, etc.)
- Testbed needed by late 2008 – early 2009

CDAT objectives

CDAT Objectives

Seamless mechanisms for climate information exploration and analysis.



Enabling data management, data analysis, and visualization for intercomparison research

CDAT Goal

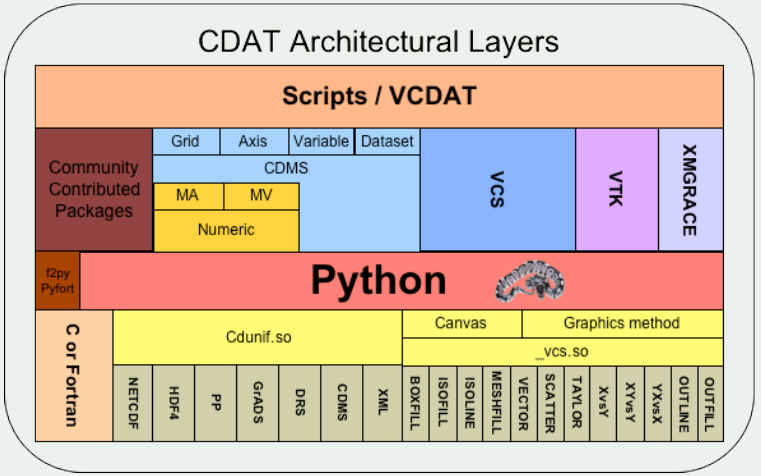
Address the challenges of enabling data management, discovery, access, and advanced data analysis for climate model diagnosis and intercomparison research.

Typical usage examples of CDAT

- Calculate a long-term average
- Define wind-speed from u- and v-components
- Subset a dataset, selecting a spatiotemporal region
- Aggregate 1000s of files into a small XML file
- Generate a Hovmoller plot

What is CDAT?

- CDAT *IS* Python!
- Designed for climate science data
- Scriptable
- Open-source and free



Evolving CDAT into an integrated client technology workplace

CDAT Integrated Analysis Evolution

2006
Community software

- Python based
- Start to finish environment
- Diverse analysis tools
- Languages: C/C++, Java, FORTRAN, Python
- Platforms: Unix, Mac, Windows
- VCDAT: discover, learn, and browse with a few clicks
- Connection to ESG

Early 2009
Testbed distributed analysis

- Equal-access to shared resources (Web/Grid services)
- Quick look server-side analysis tool for ESG
- Diagnostics specific to AR5
- GFDL Ncvtk 3D visualization
- Web-CDAT: discover, learn, and browse via web browser
- Serving Google Maps and Google Earth Data with CDAT

2011
Full analysis sharing

- Full suite server-side analysis tool for ESG
- ESG embedded into desktop productivity tools (i.e., CDAT)
- GIS integration with CDAT
- SciDAC VACET analysis and visualization collaboration
- Global Organization for Earth System Science Portal (GO-ESSP)
- Remote generic apps for ESG

CDMS
Numeric / MV
Genutil / Cdutil
VCS

CDAT Core Modules

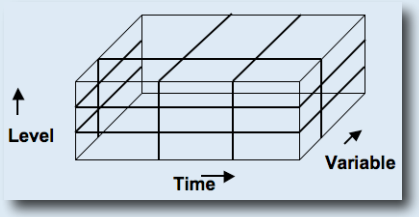
Standalone **Distributed**

CDMS, Numeric, Genutil, Cdutil, Ncvtk, VACET, Diagnostics, ESG

CDAT examples

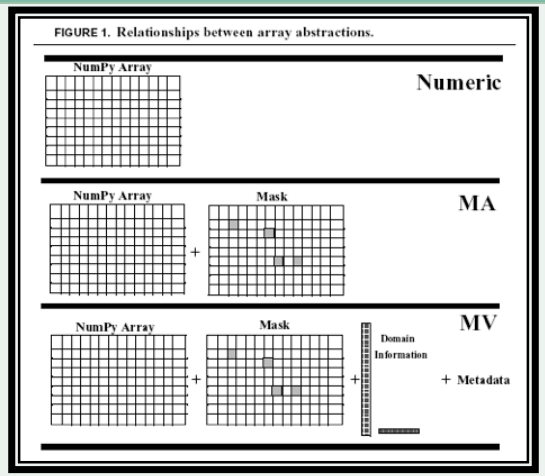
CDSCAN

- Data aggregation: collections of files/datasets are treated as single entities.
- Aspects of aggregation:
  - combining/merging variables,
  - joining variables,
  - new coordinate axes,
  - overlaying/adding metadata,
  - nesting datasets

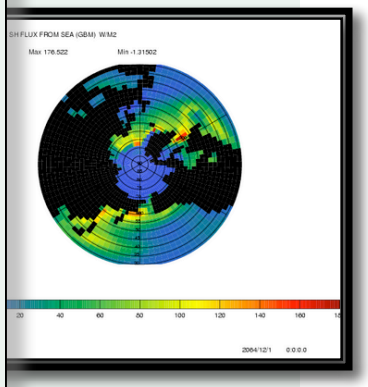


- PCMDI CDAT supports aggregations via the cdscan utility that uses XML representation
- cdscan will analyse the archive for:
  - variable information
  - axis information
  - global (universal) metadata
- Why use cdscan
  - Large datasets described as a grouped entity.
  - No need to know underlying data format.
  - No need to know file-names.
  - Datasets can be sliced in any way the user chooses using logical spatio-temporal selectors rather than loops of programming code.
  - You can use it to improve the metadata of your data files…
- cdscan in action
  - $ cdscan –x monthly_means.xml ./*.nc

MV



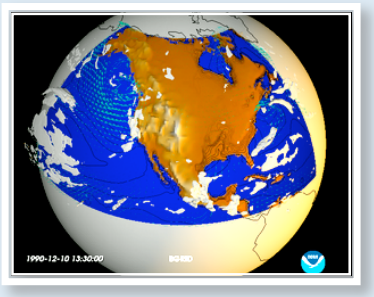

```
>>> import cdms, MV
>>> f_surface = cdms.open('sftlf_ta.nc')
>>> surf = f_surface('sftlf')

# Designate land where "surf" has values
# not equal to 100
>>> land_only = MV.masked_not_equal(surf, 100.)
>>> land_mask = MV.getmask(land_only)

# Now extract a variable from another file
>>> f = cdms.open('ta_1994-1998.nc')
>>> ta = f('ta')

# Apply this mask to retain only land values.
>>> ta_land = cdms.createVariable(ta,
      mask=land_mask, copy=0, id='ta_land')
```

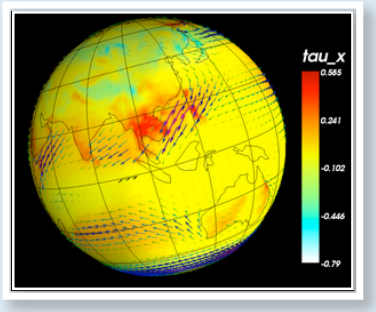


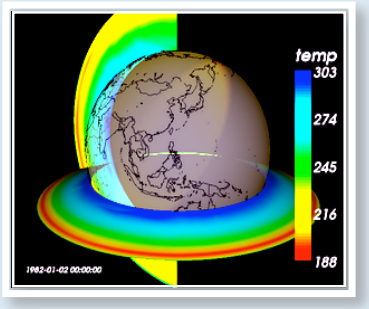
CDAT examples

Ncvtk

Collaboration:
CDAT developers are currently working with Ncvtk developers to make Ncvtk 3D graphics accessible to the CDAT community. Ncvtk is a collection of commonly used 3D visualization methods applied to data on structured lat/lon grids.

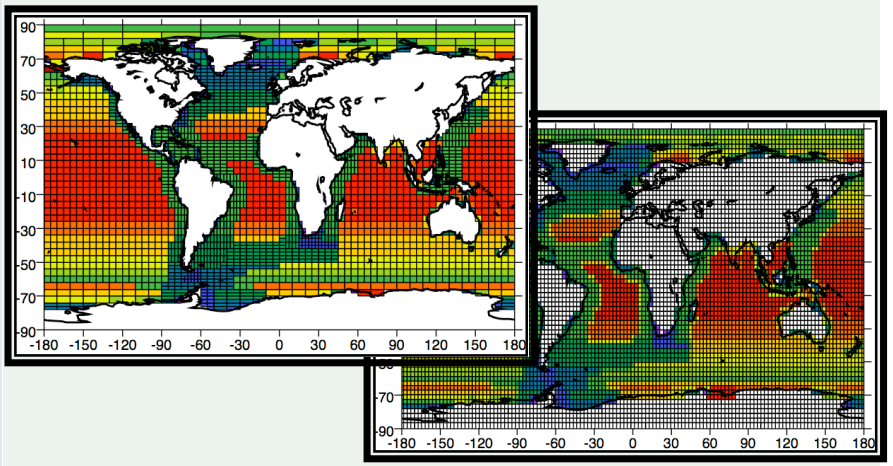






Regridder

```
#!/usr/local/cdat/bin/python
import cdms
from regrid import Regridder
f = cdms.open('temp.nc')
t= f.variables['t']
ingrid = t.getGrid()
outgrid = cdms.createUniformGrid( -90.0, 46, 4.0, 0.0, 72, 5.0)
regridFunc = Regridder(ingrid, outgrid)
newt = regridFunc(t)
import vcs
vcs.init().plot(t)
vcs.init().plot(newt)
```

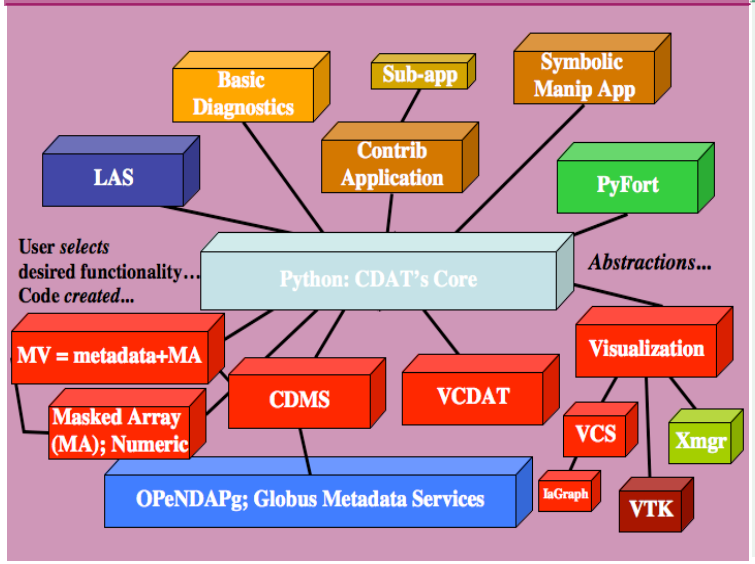


CDAT facts and figures

CDAT Users

- Over 120 mailing list registers
  - ➢Probably 7 to 10 times more casual users
- Mailing list archive: over 1,000 message (~30 per month)
- 912 Downloads since May 19, 2006 for version 4.1
- Improved Documentation

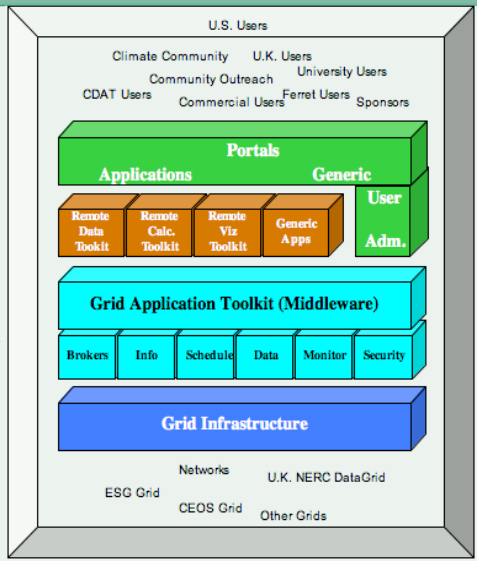
CDAT Core Modules



CDAT Collaborations

Some CDAT development centers:

- British Atmospheric Data Center
- LBNL
- GFDL
- Laboratory of Science of Climate and the Environment (LSCE), FR
- PCMDI
- University of Chicago
- University of Hawaii
- University of Reading, UK



Simple intercomparison use case scenario

Current Scenario	Future Scenario
• Browse PCMDI's centralized database • Download data • Organize data on local site • Regrid data at local site • Perform diagnostics • Produces results	• Search, browse and discover distributed data • Remote site ➢ Request data ➢ Regrids ➢ Diagnostics • ESG returns results